It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability..  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
The following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.